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QUAN DOI NHAN DAN LAUDS PARTICIPATION OF GUERRILLA MOVEMENT

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[Review of 29 January QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Excerpt] On page 1, the paper publishes a commentary entitled "The Southern Guerrilla Warfare Movement Continues to Develop," which says:

In coordinating combat with building and developing the guerrilla force, the guerrilla warfare movement has progressed in terms of organization, command and coordinated combat. In battles in Thuong Duc, Nong Son, Minh Long, Trung Phuoc, Ben Cat, Phuoc Long and Hung Long, guerrilla units have cooperated with the PLAF in encircling and annihilating the enemy, forcing withdrawal from or surrender of minor enemy military posts, exterminating or capturing disintegrating and fleeing troops, eliminating local administrators and traitors and motivating the local people to stand up to destroy the enemy's coercive apparatus and regain control. Many special guerrilla units have been victorious in attacking the enemy's communications lines, intercepting his reinforcements and destroying his supply bases, thus creating favorable conditions for the PLAF to exterminate his troops at their staging bases.

In coordination with the liberation main force, the local armed forces have launched annihilating attacks, disrupting the enemy ranks, recovering land which had been encroached upon and liberating compatriots.

In Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Kontum, Kien Tuong, My Tho, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Rach Gia, Tra Vinh and Soc Trang provinces, guerrilla and local forces have destroyed or forced the withdrawal from the surrender of thousands of military posts and key positions and numerous village-level military subsectors. They swept away the U.S.-Thieu clique's coercive apparatus in many areas which embrace many villages. Guerrilla units in Binh Son and Son Tinh districts, Quang Ngai Province; in Dien Ban, Dai Loc and Que Son districts, Quang Nam Province; in Hoai An and Hoai Nhon districts, Binh Dinh Province; in areas south and north of Route 4 in My Tho and Kien Tuong provinces; on the Xeo Ro canal in Rach Gia Province; on the Xa No canal in Can Tho Province; and on the Song Hau River in Tra Vinh Province have scored outstanding achievements, thus bolstering the compatriots' morale.

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In particular, in attacks and uprisings against the enemy's land-clearing and bulldozing operations in the central Trung Bo plains and in the struggle against his scheme to destroy crops and loot rice in the Mekong Delta, guerrilla forces have applied creative fighting methods to punish the criminal enemy troops while supporting the compatriots to intensify their struggle. These forces persuade enemy troops to desert, regain their gardens and ricefields, protect their rice and crops, and foil the U.S.-Thieu clique's economic blockade against the liberated areas.

In the face of the combat strength of guerrillas in the Nam Bo delta, the civil guard and militia forces have failed to defend or expand their areas. They have abandoned many minor military posts in order to concentrate in cities and towns and along strategic roads. The divisions of the enemy's main force army have also been constantly dispersed.

The U.S.-Thieu clique has stubbornly and recklessly continued to plunge along the criminal path of war and sabotage of the Paris agreement. The struggle of the southern armed forces and people remains fierce and complex. However, since the revolution is facing a very favorable situation, the guerrilla warfare movement will surely develop vigorously. The guerrillas, together with the liberation troops, will deal many more appropriate punitive blows to the enemy and score even greater victories.